

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1881.

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NUMBER 11

Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—**ORSAMUS COLE.**

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—**JOHN R. CASSIDAY.**

American pork is just now shaking up the British government a little.

The international monetary conference will meet in Paris on the 19th of April.

Secretary Blaine starts out well. One of his first official acts was to defend the honor of the American pig, when attacked by the British Consul at Philadelphia. Mr. Blaine will be always on deck, and he will make himself quite as lively in the cabinet as he was in Congress.

The professor who arranged the programme for the Garfield inauguration ball, and who is up in his business, has said that he always noticed that among the leading public men of the country—those prominent in politics, literature, and science—but very few of them danced.

Once in a while some prominent Democrat will out with the truth in spite of a strong temptation to keep it back. The other day ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, said the Democrats in Congress acted like asses, and that no profanity could do justice in describing the blunders they had made.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, New York, who was elected to Congress last fall, has given notice to his congregation that he thinks it quite possible for a man to be a Congressman and at the same time an active pastor of a church. His congregation has decided by an almost unanimous vote that they will hear him preach notwithstanding that he is a member of Congress. People are not so particular as they used to be.

There are some curious, and of course interesting facts, given in the revised census in regard to the relative population of the sex. In the Territories and in the newer States, there is a marked excess of males. In the whole United States, out of a population of 50,152,896, there is an excess of 888,298 males. In the State of New York there is an excess of over 70,000 females. All the States along the Atlantic coast, except Delaware and Florida, contain more females than males. In Maine there are about 700 more females than males.

The Chicago Journal is much concerned lest the bill to punish school children who play truant, by imprisonment after the third offense, shall pass the Wisconsin Legislature. A recent somewhat radical measure, the Journal says: "Among the idiotic schemes now pending in the Wisconsin Legislature is one to punish school children who play truant, by imprisonment after the third offense. It is said that the bill is likely to pass. Nothing could make the experiment of compulsory education, which it is presumed this bill is intended to supplement and enforce, more repugnant to the popular judgment than such a cruel and tyrannical act as that. The enforcement of such a law would arouse the just indignation of the whole community to such a pitch that the whole scheme of compulsory education would be forever repudiated. Children should be treated with kindness and leniency even when they do wrong, and not with the severity that Russia applies to her discontented subjects. And yet Wisconsin has a Humane Society." The Journal should not worry over this idiotic scheme, and there is too much good sense left in the Wisconsin Legislature to give the bill the dignity of a law.

In speaking of the election of Judges for the Supreme Court in April, the Milwaukee Republican has the following to say of Judges Cole and Cassiday: "A large number of members of the bar, including leading men of both political parties, have united in requesting both Judge Cole and Judge Cassiday to be candidates. No other candidates are spoken of, and they will probably be chosen without opposition. Chief Justice Cole has been upon the Supreme Bench for over twenty-five years. His character is without spot, and he has the esteem and confidence both of the bar and the people. Judge Cassiday has been upon the bench during only a few months, but has shown himself to be an able jurist, and, in all respects, worthy of the position he holds. Whatever may be said of the system of an elective judiciary, the people of Wisconsin, in choosing the judges of their highest court have always shown great good sense and discrimination. They have largely disregarded partisan considerations and have elected men of character and fitness. The first chief justice elected by the people, when the State was overwhelmingly Democratic, was Whiton, a sturdy Whig, and, since the days of Republican ascendancy, Dixon as an independent candidate, was elected over a regular Republican nominee, and Ryan, an extreme Democrat was elected without opposition."

The papers are collecting and publishing many very interesting stories of the late Matt Carpenter, which show that he had all the versatility which can make a man great in any of a number of vocations, and that he had that "better kind of wit which enjoys and gives enjoyment without bestowing wounds that rankle and do not heal." Carpenter was a genuine humorist and was as brilliant as the

best. It is said that his best speech was delivered at the banquet given to the Grand Duke Alexis, in Milwaukee, ten years ago; and if the dead Emperor of Russia were now living, he would see the force of Carpenter's words and the power of his illustrations. In that speech, beautiful in delivery and great in thought, Carpenter said:

The loves and friendships of individuals partake of the frail character of human life; are brief and uncertain. The experiences of human life may be shortly summed up: A little loving and a good deal of sorrowing; some bright hopes and many bitter disappointments; some gorgeous Thursdays, when the skies are bright and the heavens blue, when Providence, bending over us in blessing, glads the heart almost to madness; many dismal Fridays, when the smoke of torment beclouds the mind, and finding sorrow gnaw upon the heart; some high ambitions and many Waterloo defeats, until the heart becomes like the charnel house, filled with dead affections, embalmed in holy but sorrowful memories; and then the cord is loosened, the golden bowl is broken, the individual life—a cloud, a vapor—passeth away.

Now that Carpenter has gone, some of his best sayings will find their way into print and will be read by hundreds of thousands who honored the man and admired his genius. The story of his last hours, which has already been published in the Gazette, and which will be remembered by the reader, is worth a place beside the cool sayings of great men whose death-bed utterances have become famous.

THE LATEST FLASHES.

A Shocking and Unprovoked Murder and Suicide in Chicago.

Governor Churchill Charged with a Shortage of \$47,000.

Frightful Situation of the Crew of a Chicago Tug Boat.

The President Has Decided not to Call an Extra Session.

The Republicans Have Nominated John H. Clark for Mayor of Chicago.

To-Day's Doings in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Other Interesting News Items in Our Special Dispatches.

THE BOERS.

Special to the Gazette.
LONDON, March 22.—The Boers have accepted the terms of peace proposed by England.

SMOKE AND ASHES.

Special to the Gazette.
FLINT, Mich., March 22.—Rogers' flour mill burned to the ground to-day, with a loss of \$15,000.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Garfield has decided not to call an extra session of Congress.

CHICAGO POLITICS.

Special to the Gazette.
CHICAGO, March 22.—Hon. John M. Clark, has been nominated by the Republicans for mayor.

DROPPED DEAD.

Special to the Gazette.
CINCINNATI, March 22.—John C. Moore, a recruiting officer of the United States army, dropped dead in a ball room, last night.

A BIG DEFAULTER.

Special to the Gazette.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 22.—Gov. Orner Churchill has been charged with a deficit of \$47,000 in accounts, while he was Governor.

OBITUARY.

Special to the Gazette.
WARREN, March 22.—John U. Pettit, a prominent lawyer, twice a member of Congress, and minister to Brazil under Buchanan, died at midnight.

ANOTHER BOILER GONE.

Special to the Gazette.
ROCHESTER, March 22.—The boiler of the hydrolic company of this city, exploded last evening, killing Joseph Schell, and injuring William Richner and others. Loss \$25,000.

DID IT HIMSELF.

Special to the Gazette.
MINNEAPOLIS, March 22.—James Tolen, the wife murderer, committed suicide in jail last night. He has been insane for some time and was deranged when he shot his wife last week.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Special to the Gazette.
CHICAGO, March 22.—Captain J. Napier and one of the men of tug O. B. Green, imprisoned in ice three miles off Hyde

Park, walked ashore this afternoon frequently falling into the water up to the neck. They were nearly dead from hunger and exhaustion when picked up by a skiff. Three men remained on the tug, and it is feared they will be dead before help can reach them. They have had no food since Saturday morning.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Special to the Gazette.
CHICAGO, March 22.—Charles H. Cram, secretary to Doggett, Bassett & Hill's shoe company, was shot dead in his house at Lake View, at 9 o'clock last night, by Will Seymour, who then shot himself through the heart. Seymour was eighty-one years old, and son of Mayo Seymour, a prominent member of the board of trade. Cram forbade his attentions to his daughter Hattie, aged sixteen. Seymour drove to the residence with Daisy Dessway, a woman of the town, leaving her in the sleigh while he went in, calling Cram into the parlor, when he shot him without warning.

FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette.
MADISON, March 22.—In the Senate this morning the committee on charitable and penal institutions made a lengthy report. It advised the adoption of the Richardson bill, establishing a board of five in charge of the two hospitals. A shortage is reported in Gardner, the former steward of Madison hospital of about twelve hundred. It exonerates Superintendent Boughton from culpability and reports all shortages accounted for, except one hundred and ninety dollars of private remittances for the patients.

The joint resolution for constitutional amendment providing for the income tax was ordered to a third reading.

Bills were passed for correction of errors in the State assessments.

Relating to the abandonment of certain lands in Milwaukee city for public purpose.

An appropriation of four thousand dollars to be used in experimenting in sugar-making from amber cane was, after some debate, ordered to a third reading.

Bills were indefinitely postponed—relating to partition fences.

Furnishing a copy of the Blue Book to each newspaper in the State.

To prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills were passed—relating to highways and bridges.

Amending the law in regard to the State board of immigration.

A bill relating to additional evidence.

Establishing a court in Marquette county.

Bill providing penalties for over insuring was killed.

Bills relating to the transportation of freight by railroads and making commissioners of railways and insurance elective offices ordered to a third reading.

MADISON, March 22.—Yesterday's proceedings in the Legislature are as follows: The bill was passed to amend chapter 61 of the revised statutes, entitled "of excise and intoxicating liquors."

This bill requires the liquor seller to distinguish minors from adults, and he must not sell liquors to the former.

The anti-treating bill went through with amendments. One amendment prohibits the sale of checks or tickets through which drinks could be obtained from a second party.

The other prevents the buying of beer, ale, and so on, by the bottle and giving it away at home or at any place but a public house.

Bills were passed amending the city charters of Beaver Dam, Milwaukee, and Chippewa Falls.

There was but little done in the Assembly last evening.

WILLIAMS' WOUNDS.

What He Said to a Washington Correspondent on His Defeat.

The following interview is published in the Gazette from the Chicago Times, at the special request of Congressman Williams, the request being received by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The friends of Hon. C. G. Williams are not exactly pleased at the way his Janesville friends treated him during the late senatorial fight at Madison. Learning this, the Times correspondent to-day called upon Mr. Williams and asked him how it was.

The following conversation ensued: Correspondent—I see in the late contest for Senator you received three votes.

Mr. Williams—Oh, yes; that was 300 per cent more than I received before. That ratio ought to carry me in about the year 1900. You see I am still figuring.

Cor.—Some who have returned from Wisconsin are confident that, if the Rock county delegation had stood by you, you would have received the nomination. What is the cause of their opposition?

Mr. W.—Mr. Pratt supported me from first to last. Had it been left to either Mr. Richardson or Mr. Lawrence, I NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN IN CONGRESS at all, and yet each would tell that he had always supported me; but now for the first time they were in a position to change the result.

Cor.—I hear it said that Richardson has gubernatorial aspirations.

Mr. W.—I do not know as to that. Richardson was a war Democrat, and never an ardent Republican. He was disturbed by my inviting Zach Chandler and General Logan to address the Republicans of Rock county, two years ago, lest it might stir up the Democrats. That, perhaps, as well as anything, will explain his natural attitude toward me.

Cor.—Why should such a stalwart community as old Rock select him to represent it in the State Senate?

Mr. W.—Ask me something easy.

Cor.—But, seriously, I hear that some twenty votes were ready to come to you if Richardson and Lawrence would.

Mr. W.—Yes, I heard that myself. I supposed ten was the limit, but I have it from others, and from a letter here from a very responsible member of the legislature; but I regard it of

NO CONSEQUENCE now. You know a man with a political sore thumb is a nuisance, anyway.

Cor.—But I would like to get the real facts.

Mr. W.—Well, a few extracts from this letter will describe the situation better than I can. I will read and you can take such passages as you like.

The Times' correspondent noted the following: "Pratt, of Rock, Quarles, Barnes, Meadows, Smith, Seabold, Lins, and Phillips, some of whom were for you, called a caucus at my room. Hon. T. C. Pound spoke well for you. Bennett, Norcross, Ruger, Putnam, Todd, and King of Rock, were there; also Whitley, Starbuck, and Blake of Racine, and, after some earnest remarks by various ones, Senator Richardson, of Rock, put a wet blanket on the whole matter by saying that he did not deem it advisable to press you as a candidate, and Lawrence followed in the same line, and claimed it would

INTERFERE WITH MR. CASSIDAY'S ELECTION for judge. We claimed Judge Cassiday was entirely out of the way, as the members of the legislature and bar of the State had petitioned for him and he had accepted the call. Then Mr. Bennett spoke eloquently for you. . . . When in the general caucus the vote stood: Cameron 41; Keyes, 15; Dixon 16; Williams, 10; balance scattering. We called another first district caucus to inquire Richardson and Meadows—Lawrence having been called away by the sickness of his family—to come over to you. Now, we had some twenty parties who had pledged themselves to come over to you as soon as Rock county was solid, but they still persisted, and claimed there was no show. The first ballot in the anti-Cameron caucus stood: Williams, 21; Dixon, 13; Bowman, 16, and the rest scattering. If Rock county had been solid, or had been in the majority, I have not the least doubt that you would have been nominated and elected. It is a great

DISAPPOINTMENT.

We had made a strong fight for you, and then to have Rock county play dirt went against the grain."

"Now you can see," said Mr. Williams, laughingly, "who killed Cock Robin, but I hardly see how it can interest anybody, now, except a few locally."

Cor.—A member of your delegation tells me that you rendered important service to Mr. Cassiday in securing his appointment as judge.

Mr. W.—No, I simply did what I could in connection with others. He seemed to think my service important at the time, but that was most four months ago.

Cor.—I understand you have no hard feeling toward Senator Cameron.

Mr. W.—Not the slightest. He is my personal friend, and has often expressed the wish to others that I might come to the Senate. It was natural that he should take it if he could get it.

Cor.—When do you expect to go to Wisconsin?

Mr. W.—I think not before week after next. We cannot go with Senator Carpenter's remains until the Senate adjourns.

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THE St. Petersburg Herald is responsible for the statement that a nihilist prisoner, who lately committed suicide in the fortress of St. Petersburg, was induced to make disclosures of the highest importance by a spy who was shut up with him for five months under the guise of being a political offender like himself. The organization of the revolutionary party, the names of its leaders, and their methods of procedure are said to have been laid bare, and the explosion of the palace traced to a man who is in the hands of the police.

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EYEBRIGHT.

As a star from the sea new risen,
As the waft of an angel's wing,
As a lark's song heard in prison,
As the promise of summer in spring,

She came to me through the stillness,
The shadows that ring me round,
The dungeon of years and illness
Wherein my spirit is bound.

She came with her eyes love-laden,
Her laughter of lily and rose,
A fragile and flower-like maiden,
In the season of frost and snows.

She smiled, and the shadows departed;
She shone, and the snows were rain;
And he who was frozen-hearted
Bloomed up in love again.

—New and Old.

OPIMUM.

How the Useful and Deadly Drug is Made.

We shall have to explain the status of the people who are engaged in the cultivation of the poppy. It will, perhaps, be best to begin with the *lam ardar* or agent. This man represents the inhabitants of a village of opium farmers, who, of their own choice, appoint him as their head man. It is his duty to speak and arrange with the Government officers, as well as to show the reason why and how the output has been less than the probable estimate. It is this man who arranges all the transactions and money dealings between the cultivator and the Government. For his services he receives no fixed salary, but a commission upon all the opium he brings to the Government weighing stations. It is through his vigilance that illicit opium sale is frustrated. In this object he is associated with a native Government servant, who lives during the year among the people employed upon this cultivation. This official is thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the soil, the state of the crops, and the amount of opium each square foot of land is capable of producing. The most vigorous rules and most efficient checks are enforced to combat any attempt at fraudulent sale, but the Government very wisely precludes, by paying high price, the opium traffic. Not only that, but the advantages enjoyed by the natives engaged in poppy cultivation are so immense and of so tempting a nature that the natives, through fear of ever losing their advantages, are not likely to sacrifice, even for temporary gain, their means of a sure livelihood.

Owing to the ever poverty-stricken state of the Indian *raiat*, or husbandman, the Government advances the means whereby he can engage in poppy cultivation. The nature of their engagements is about as follows: The cultivator undertakes to sow a *bigha*, or about one-twentieth of an acre, with poppy seed. For this he is given the requisite amount of seed. If a well has to be dug, he is not only given a sum, on loan, sufficient to carry out his purpose, but also money enough to buy bullocks in order to enable him to draw from the well when it is finished. This is termed the first advance, and is simply given him to prepare his land for the sowing of poppy seed. The second advance is given when the plant begins to shoot above the surface of the soil, and the third when the plant is about to mature. In January or February the plant comes to maturity; in that state the pods are lanced in the afternoon. The opium is allowed to exude till next morning, when it is carefully taken off by an iron scraper. At the same time precaution is exercised to close the incisions by running the finger over the cuts. About five to six incisions suffice for the drawing of the juice.

The opium is placed in brass vessels, slightly tilted, so as to drain off the latex or any other watery substance. It is then manipulated and placed in new earthen vessels, and is thus kept till it is brought to the weighing stations. The cultivator of poppies does not employ labor. His holdings are mere garden patches; so all the aid he requires, from the sowing of the seed to the maturing of the plant and the gathering of the opium, can be had from the members of his family. The whole of this work is done by himself, his wife, and his little ones. Many of these opium garden plots, worked by a man and his family, amount to only one-sixth or one-tenth of an acre, perhaps; in a few isolated instances one man is wealthy enough to own half an acre.

There are many reasons which conduce to this. First and foremost is that the native does not like to leave more land than he himself can plow and work. Even with the growth of opium, where so many untold advantages are offered for extended enterprise, the Indian husbandman prefers to give his attention to a tiny garden rather than to the expense of working with paid help; and thus he is enabled, at tremendous profit, to grow opium for sale to the Government. Irrigation is simple. A rude well is sunk, two posts and a cross beam, over which is placed a wheel, form the only apparatus for the drawing of water. A rope is passed over the wheel and attached to it is a huge leather bucket, which is let down and drawn up by bullocks. The water is emptied into a reservoir, running from this are numerous drains, which carry off the water and flush the lands requiring moisture. The stronger members of the family are engaged in this toil, while the children, who in other lands would be deemed infants, make themselves generally useful in picking weeds and many other duties necessitating light labor.

Before the sun gilds the horizon and while the dew is yet fresh on the grass the family are astir, and from early morning till evening their entire attention is bestowed upon their crop, either in weeding, watering, or picking, during the day; and sometimes at night, in keeping wild animals from intruding and destroying in a single hour the labor of years.

The wants of the husbandman are but few. Four mud walls and a thatched roof compose the family mansion; and in such a house will live for generations. A scant cloth tied round his loins serves for coat and pantaloons. When he desires to appear to advantage a huge cotton sheet thrown in graceful folds around his body, serves as gala costume on occasions of great festivity. His little children are in a state of utter nudity, even in the coldest weather, and when it is borne in mind that from October till February the weather is a great deal colder than it is in San Francisco, some idea of the hardy nature of native children can be formed. The women are somewhat better clothed; a simple petticoat and a gray-colored sheet has for the last 3,000 years formed their attire. But, whatever money the husbandman gains, he converts into jewelry, which

forms the real wealth of the native husbandman, and is regarded by the natives much in the same way as a European looks upon a bank account. In times of acute distress he can always part, even at a premium, with his wife's ornaments. The Hindoo religion demands that certain ornaments must be worn by married women. When the contracting parties are poor they make them of lead, but directly fortune smiles favorably they are exchanged for gold and silver. The small farmer lives with but three objects, that is, to load his wife with ornaments, to eat off brass platters, and to be able, on the marriage of his son, to make a grand display. To attain this end he will suffer years of deprivation and inconvenience, and his many years' savings will be wasted in a single week of jollification.

We can imagine how glad must be the *raiat* when the poppy plant has begun to exude opium, and when his opium has all been gathered he waits patiently for the order to march with the fruits of his labors to the weighing station. It depends entirely upon the season as to when the cultivators can bring their opium to the Government stations to be weighed.

As a general rule the month of April is the commencement of the weighing season. Intimation is then given to the opium cultivators that they must present themselves on a certain day with their opium, in order to have it tested and weighed. In the districts where the poppy plant is cultivated all are astir, and grand preparations are made for a general exodus. The opium is collected safely in red earthen pots, which are put in wicker crates, and the whole family, with burdens on their heads, make for the weighing station. The picturesque Indian lanes are crowded with these men, marching like sheep to their destination. They only travel during the night. The sultry heat of midday forces them to seek the grateful shelter of the gardens and groves so liberally planted along the dusty highways. Directly a halt is called and preparations are made for the daily meal. After this is finished some lively spirit starts a story recounting the savage doings of the stranger who rules the land. With the terrified countenances and anxious glances these tales these fabulous tales; but inwardly they bless the "white face" when they think of the money he is soon to disburse.

Many of these ignorant cultivators have never seen, in their life, a European; and accept with easy credulity anything detrimental to the character of their Governors. No wonder is it then that the native approaches the sahib or gentleman with the most abject fear painted on every limb. He holds his breath when he hears him speak, and is ready to faint at the slightest display of anger or impatience. These sensational stories are generally propagated by rascally natives, who profit by the credulity of their countrymen in order to extort money. These men represent that nothing can be done without the bakshish or blackmail present, and they are the agents for the sahib, sent by him to collect toll. If the ignorant wretch demurs, his torturer paints a picture to which the torments of hell are but a trifle. The poor fellow, anxious to escape such calamities as he is threatened, pays the demand, and further presents his friend with a trifle in order that nothing should be wrong.

Early in the morning the weighing and tests commence. Notice is given to the cultivators, and they proceed to the factory, ranging themselves in a long line before the examining officer. Some men connected with the department then mix up the opium and take out a small quantity for examination. The officer, after inspection, marks the quality on the side of the earthen basin in chalk. The samples are again mixed up and tested with a solution of tincture of iodine. If it happens that the cultivator has been attempting to adulterate his opium with farinaceous matter, the solution will discover the deceit. Experienced officers are alone trusted with this important duty, and it is expected of them to be able to distinguish the class of the opium as much by the feel and sight as by chemical analysis. The consistency of the opium is easily tested by a man who has been long at the work by simply turning the opium over with his hand or with the aid of a knife. If the opium is of a first-class quality the color is of a rich brown, and it is so stiff that there is some difficulty experienced in turning. The poorer the quality the blacker the color and the thinner the consistency.

After the opium has been weighed and filled into separate jars according to its quality, they are sealed up and dispatched to the factory, where all the opium is again mixed up to a certain consistency, and made into balls ready for exportation and sale at Calcutta. After the opium has once been delivered into the hands of the Government office, the cultivator has nothing more to do. He is paid so much by the pound; his former advances are deducted, and the connection between the *raiat* and Government closes. When the balls are made they are packed into boxes called "opium chests" and sent down to Calcutta.—*Calcutta Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

Black Pearls.

A PAWNBROKER of Pesth called at a jeweler's shop to inquire as to the value of a black stone that he said had been offered him as a pledge. The jeweler found the stone to be a great rarity, a black pearl, and pronounced it very valuable, but said he had never seen a black pearl before, and could not set a price upon it. He referred the pawnbroker to a prominent jeweler house of Vienna. To the latter the man repaired and repeated his inquiries, but no sooner had he displayed the pearl than a police officer was sent for, and he was arrested on the general suspicion that he could not have come honestly by it. This, however, proved to be a mistake. It was satisfactorily shown that he had paid arrears of taxes for a poor neighbor of his in Pesth, and had thus saved him some trouble and distress, and in return this man gave him the pearl. The donor of the precious stone had been a trusted servant of the distinguished Count Bathanyani, and had received as a souvenir from his master before his execution a scarf pin, which latter he always wore, pressed for money, he sold the gold of the pin, but kept the stone. He did not suppose it to be worth much, and now gave it to the pawnbroker as the only return he could make for the latter's aid. Biedermann, the Vienna court jeweler, whose suspicions had caused the pawnbroker's arrest, is a distinguished expert in precious stones. He says that the English Crown formerly possessed three black pearls among its precious adornments, but that they were stolen some two hundred years ago. They were the only stones of the kind then known to exist in the world. How Count Bathanyani came into possession of his has not been ascertained.

JEKUSALEM is about to have a telephone exchange.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, with his wife and daughter, will sail for Europe next June.

GEORGE ELIOT's original first name was Mary Ann. She herself ran it into one word, Marian, when she began to write.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE is to give an oration at the unveiling of "Stonewall" Jackson's statue at New Orleans next May.

In Miss Selina Felter, a young Louisville girl, Manager John W. Norton claims to have discovered a second Mary Anderson.

THE death is announced of Dr. Lindsay, author of one of the foremost of last year's publications, namely, "Mind in the Lower Animals." He was an Englishman, and had devoted years to the study of the subject.

HENRY GILES, the once popular lecturer, has become so enfeebled by paralysis that he has forgotten the names of his own books. His declining years are made comfortable by the Unitarian Association and a relative.

MR. ELLIHA GRAY, the inventor of the telephone, is said to be receiving an "enormous revenue" from his invention. As he is a remarkably generous man, he finds no difficulty in getting rid of a good deal of it. He is about to give a course of lectures in dynamic electricity at Oberlin.

TENNISON had his hair cut by Sauerwein, a London barber, the other day, and the knight of the scissors made quite a speculation by disposing of the locks. One enterprising American offered a handsome sum for the entire crop, and enthusiastic women admirers are persistent in their demands for a few hairs to work into rings and brooches as souvenirs.

BERNHARD McCANE, a wealthy resident of Manayunk, an outlying ward of Philadelphia, is dead. In his will he leaves \$300,000 in charitable bequests. Within the last ten years he has given away \$200,000. He was a widower, without children. The will contains nearly forty bequests, varying from \$3,000 to \$100,000, the latter amount being left to build a Catholic church in Manayunk on the site of the present church of St. John the Baptist.

Mrs. WILLIAM SPRINGER, wife of the Congressman, who has just published a novel, is described thus by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "A little figure wrapped in shawls, lying on a couch near an open fire. The slippered feet are the tiniest, and on the third finger of a small hand an antique cameo, dug from ruined Pompeii, slips loosely, held by its thin thread of gold. She is an invalid, lying sometimes for weeks on her sofa, often in paroxysms of pain that battle skill. Her hair is prematurely whitened, but the brown eyes look bravely out on life, and have brought cheer to many a weaker soul."

HUMOROUS.

It is a terrible cold wave when she swings her handkerchief at your rival.—*Boston Globe.*

How to bring people over to your side—Have the snow cleaned off your sidewalk.—*Richmond Bulletin.*

"Easy Steps for Little Feet," is the title of a recent work. It has no sale in Chicago or Hartford.—*New Haven Register.*

The lazy boy fears that if he once begins to earn his own living he will be always expected to do it.—*N. O. Picayune.*

WE have heard of no tobaccoists or liquor dealers relinquishing business, notwithstanding the advance of the swearing-off season.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE custom of this country is not to say a good word for any man while he has life left in him to appreciate it. One-half of the eulogies given the dead would encourage the living by fifty per cent.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It takes a country schoolmaster for shrewdness. When the weather is cold and the school-house imperfectly heated, he puts the head of the class nearest the stove and then all the scholars work like blazes to rank high in their studies.—*Boston Post.*

A GENTLEMAN was complaining on 'change that he had invested a rather large sum of money in Wall street and lost it all. A sympathizing friend asked him whether he had been a bull or a bear. To which he replied, "Neither, I was a jackass!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

"IS YOUR wife a Democrat or a Republican?" asked one Rockland citizen of another in a store this morning. "She's neither," was the prompt reply, and then, glancing cautiously around and sinking his voice to a hoarse whisper he explained, "She's a Home-Ruler!"—*Rockland Courier.*

The Winter Constellations.

ONE of the compensations of our polar winters here on the northern Atlantic coast is the sparkling glory of the nocturnal skies. This, however, is a feature which can only be seen, of course, in clear nights; and nights which are really clear are not numerous. The most splendid spectacle over unrolled in the heavens is the sight of the sky in a really clear and sparkling frosty winter night. Then, if ever, the universe of suns is unrolled, deep within deep, until "the immeasurable heavens break open to their highest," and the beholder is lost in the boundless revelation. The winter constellations are the grandest; and among them great Orion is grandest of all. Near it comes the flaming Sirius, greatest and grandest of suns—as splendid still, almost, as when, more than 3,000 years ago, (then a red star) it was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians—though it has been receding from us during the whole of that vast period at the rate of more than 1,700,000 miles a day. Could any single possibly present at once so impressive a sense of its vast dimensions and its unimaginable distance? It is pretty well demonstrated—so far as anything connected with an object so inconceivably distant can be demonstrated—that Sirius pours out two hundred times as much light (and heat, as heat) as our sun. Its diameter is found to exceed the diameter of our sun in the proportion, at least, of fourteen to one, and to be not less than twelve millions of miles. That, for its diameter! And its volume exceeds that of the sun about two thousand seven hundred times. No wonder Herschel, in turning his telescope toward that effulgent object, said, before the glass reached it, what seemed, as he expressed it, like the light of dawn. What must its system of attendant planets be! Rising near it, at the end of Orion's sword, lies the beautiful Rigel. Nearer the zenith glitters the Pleiades; and, following that splendid constellation, comes red Aldebaran, in Taurus. To the northward shine the great northern sun, Capella and Vega, and many other great luminous centers of, to us, invisible solar systems of their own.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOOTWEAR!

Britton & Kimball

Are daily receiving their Spring

Stock of goods The largest

and best assortment to be found

in the city. Parlor, Bed Room.

Dining and Kitchen Furniture,

at prices that can't be beat—

Call and examine our immense

stock in show rooms up stairs

UNDERTAKERS!

Fifteen years experience. Every facility for preserving the dead. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BOOK STORE

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NEWS Depot!

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BLANK &

POCKET

BOOKS!

VIOLIN STRINGS,

BRIDGES,

HARMONICAS!

Papers, Envelopes, Inks, Pens, Slates, &c., &c., at Bottom Prices.

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INDORSED BY

PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND

THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL

TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Fluctuating of color, acts insensitively, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flushing of the face, Heat of the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to remove all these troubles, and restore the system to its normal condition. They are sold by all druggists, and by the Wholesale Agents, J. C. Allen & Co., New York, N. Y. Price 25 cents. 30 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It is sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York. (Do not mistake the name of the hair dye.)

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SPRING OF 1881.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE!

AND

EXAMINATIONS!

First District, Rock County.

The Annual Teachers' Institute of two weeks will be held in the High School building at Evansville, commencing April 11th, 1881.

Our teachers will be glad to learn that the faithful and efficient conductor, Professor Salisbury, will have charge of the Institute. Every effort will be made to make the exercises practical and profitable.

A large attendance is expected, and teachers not provided with boarding places are requested to notify the undersigned in due time that ample provision may be made.

District Boards are requested to postpone the commencement of their Summer Schools till after the Institute, or allow teachers the time spent in attending the same.

EXAMINATIONS

Will be held as follows:

At Orfordville, March 23d, 24th and 25th.

At Fulton, March 26th, 27th and 28th.

At Evansville, April 23d and 24th.

Commencing in each case promptly at 9 A. M.

Teachers who can, without inconvenience to themselves, are requested to attend the examinations at Orfordville or Fulton, thus saving time to look over papers before the Institute, though no certificates will be issued till after its close, except in cases of necessity.

These exercises are public and all, especially school officers, are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN W. WEST,

County Superintendent.

Evansville, February 15th, 1881. 32w1w

Teachers' Examination.

For Second District, Rock County, will be held as follows:

At Fulton, March 26th and 27th.

At Milton, March 28th and 29th.

At Clinton, April 7th and 8th.

Examinations will begin at 9 A. M., in each case.

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to school officers and to the public generally.

WM. JONES,

County Superintendent, 21 District.

Clinton, Wyo., February 25th, 1881. 32w1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOOTWEAR!

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Stock of goods The largest

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Call and examine our immense

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